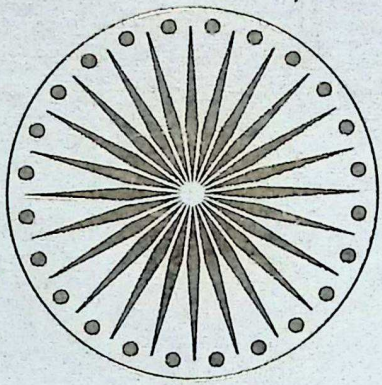
VYTIS VIDŪNAS



संस्कृतलेतुवीयमाला

SANSKRITO-LIETUVIŲ VERINYS

SANSKRIT-LITHUANIAN STRING

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COMPARATIVE SANSKRIT–LITHUANIAN DICTIONARY

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COMPARATIVE SANSKRIT–LITHUANIAN DICTIONARY
Sanskrito–lietuvių vėrinys

Material prepared by:

Vytis Vidūnas *(author, compiler)*
Jolanta Zabarskaitė *(editor)*
Tautė Bernotaitė *(co-editor)*
Justinas Jakštonis *(designer)*
Jūras Barauskas *(translator)*

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PREFACE

It is my great pleasure to present the first edition of a Sanskrit-Lithuanian dictionary, produced jointly by the Lithuanian Language Institute and the Lithuanian Embassy in New Delhi. The common root of Sanskrit and Lithuanian, an Indo-European language, has never been a secret and shouldn't come as a surprise. What is outstanding, however, is the proximity of so many Lithuanian words and forms and even phrases to Sanskrit, which makes the connection easily recognizable even for the average language user. We say dievas (*dev*) when we appeal to God, labas (*lābh*) when we greet each other wishing wealth and prosperity, and sapnas (*sapnā*) when we share our dreams and visions. Common words are rooted in practically all areas of everyday life: human body parts, nature elements, family, household, religion... The connection is not only strong – it still lives!

Generation by generation, Lithuanians have seen Sanskrit (and India) as a pillar, a certain 'reference point' in the world of complex, competing and sometimes deliberately confused identities. And even though the modern generation of Lithuanians would hardly understand the vernaculars of present-day India and vice versa, the knowledge and understanding of our common root can help in many day-to-day activities. The mere mentioning

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of the Sanskrit-Lithuanian connection generates such a positive energy at the grassroots level that it would be unwise to let it go untapped. Both politicians and business could use these sympathies while building larger international relations or making decisions to trade and invest.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Ambassador Laimonas Talat-Kelpša and the director of the Lithuanian Language Institute Jolanta Zabarskaitė for developing this small Sanskrit-Lithuanian dictionary. Its first edition features some 100-plus common words, but it is already clear there are many more to be included. We believe this important work will continue and new pages will be added not only to this book, but to the future of Indo-Lithuanian relations as well.

Algirdas Butkevičius
Prime Minister of Lithuania

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FOREWORD

The present short Comparative Sanskrit-Lithuanian Dictionary aims to display some lexical correspondences between Sanskrit (including the language of the Vedic texts) and the Lithuanian language. This list does not pretend to be all-inclusive and could serve as an illustration of the abundant linguistic links between the Indo-Aryan and the Baltic branches of the Indo-European family of languages. Therefore, for this Dictionary 108 most illustrative words were chosen, although the list could be much longer. This number of the chosen words is not accidental – the number of 108 is well know since the most ancient times in Indian culture: there are 108 most significant Upanishads, 108 beads could form a traditional Indian beads, or rosary, *mālā* which is widely used for various religious practices. In addition to this list, appendices contain a few grammatical paradigms to illustrate some morphological identities as well.

Since the 19th century, the interest of Lithuanian clerisy in Sanskrit has been strongly influenced by the development of comparative linguistics. It's worthwhile to remember that one of the founders of comparative linguistics, Franz Bopp, was the first to introduce the Lithuanian language into the field of scientific researches, and from that day the Lithuanian language as well as Sanskrit became very important languages for Indo-European linguistics. The first Lithuanian author of comparative grammar, Kazimieras Jaunius, in his 1911 Grammar of the Lithuanian language uses words and forms of Sanskrit for comparisons.

Discoveries of linguists inspired a lot of educated people in Lithuania to look for different links between Lithuanian and other Indo-European cultural traditions. And the Ancient Indian culture was the prime target for such cultural researches. In this connection we could speak about the romantic Indological movement in the beginning of the 20th century. This keen interest in Indian culture was particularly evident in the first decades. The idea that Lithuanians should look for their roots in India became very popular – it had to do with the increasing national movement and quest for the national identity. Many prominent Lithuanian writers and artists were influenced

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by these ideas. It is evident that one of the founders and creators of contemporary Lithuanian national idea and the famous explorer of the Lithuanian folk tradition, Dr Jonas Basanavičius, was familiar with these research efforts and even exchanged correspondence with some prominent Indian scholars. We could find some influences of Ancient Indian culture and religion in the paintings of famous Lithuanian artist Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis.

Thanks to this interest, until now there has been a nice popular myth going around that all Lithuanians did not need any interpreter to speak with Indian people, for the Lithuanian language and Sanskrit were almost identical. The question is more complicated than this popular opinion, of course. However, some similarities of this kind are easily perceptible, especially on the lexical level. The presented work is an illustration of such identities.

Despite this popular myth and the permanent interest, so far there has been a lack of academic investigations in the field of comparative studies of the Sanskrit and Lithuanian languages and traditions. Up to now, the single scientific monograph dedicated to these cultural and linguistic ties has been the book by the prominent Indian linguist Suniti Kumar Chatterji "Balts and Aryans" edited in 1968. In this context, it's worthwhile mentioning that the famous Lithuanian investigator and Honorary Doctor of the University of Calcutta, Antanas Poška had contributed to this edition with some Lithuanian data.

The author of this short Comparative Sanskrit-Lithuanian Dictionary hopes that his modest attempt to close the gap will inspire scholars from India and Lithuania alike to proceed with further investigations in this very important field of comparative linguistic and cultural studies.

Vytis Vidūnas
Lecturer of Sanskrit at the Center of Oriental Studies, Vilnius University
President of the Lithuanian-Indian Forum

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abl.	Ablative
Acc.	Accusative
arch.	archaic
D.	Dative
f.	feminine
G.	Genitive
I.	Instrumental
ind.	indeclinable
inf.	infinitive
L.	Locative
Lith.	Lithuanian
m.	masculine
n.	neuter
N.	Nominative
p.	person
pl.	plural
sg.	singular
Skr.	Sanskrit
V.	Vocative

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COMPARATIVE SANSKRIT–LITHUANIAN DICTIONARY

Sanskrit words are given in the Latin alphabetical order. All Sanskrit forms ending in **-s** are given without the usual Sanskrit sandhi transformation under which final **-s** changes into **-ḥ**.

As the main purpose of this short dictionary is to highlight Sanskrit-Lithuanian identities, the words are given in such grammatical forms that allow a better perception of these matches.

Thus the Sanskrit nouns (with few exceptions) mainly are given in their singular Nominative form with the endings and not in the plain stem form as is the norm according to the academic tradition. Also, the Sanskrit verbs are mainly given in their singular 3rd person form and not in their root form, which is the usual lexical form to be found in Sanskrit dictionaries.

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'(I) eat', 1ª p. sg. Pres. from ad, atti – to eat	**admi**	**ėdma**	*1'(we) eat' 1ª p.pl. Pres. from ėsti – to eat*
goat (N. sg. m.)	**ajas**	**ožys**	*goat (N. sg. m.)*
fire (N. sg. m.)	**agnis**	**ugnis**	*fire (N. sg. f.)*
snake (N. sg. m.)	**ahis**	**angis**	*(a kind of) snake (N. sg. f.)*
axis (N. sg. m.)	**akṣas**	**ašis**	*axis (N. sg. f.)*
eye (N. sg. n.)	**akṣi**	**akis**	*eye (N. sg. f.)*

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agnis / ugnis

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charcoal (N. sg. m.)	**aṅgāras**	**anglis**	*coal (N. sg. f.)*
interior, near (N. sg. m.)	**antaras**	**antras**	*second (N. sg. m.)*
value, price (N. sg. m.)	**arghas**	**alga**	*salary (N. sg. f.)*
stone (N. sg. m.)	**aśmā**	**akmuo**	*stone (N. sg. m.)*
tear (N. sg. n.)	**aśru**	**ašara**	*tear (N. sg. f.)*
horse (N. sg. m.)	**aśvas**	**ašva**	*mare (N. sg. f., arch.)*

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sheep (N. sg. m.)	**avis**	**avis**	*ewe (N. sg. f.)*
brown (N. sg. m.)	**babhrus**	**bebras**	*beaver (N. sg. m.)*
'(he/she) is afraid', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from bhī, bibheti/ bhayate – to be afraid	**bhayate**	**bijoti**	*to be afraid (inf.)*
break, wave (N. sg. m.)	**bhaṅgas**	**banga**	*wave (N. sg. f.)*
brother (stem form, m.)	**bhrātar**	**brolis**	*brother (N. sg. m.)*
beeing (N. sg. f.)	**bhūtis**	**būtis**	*beeing (N. sg. f.)*

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bhūrjas / beržas

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birch (N. sg. m.)	**bhūrjas**	**beržas**	*birch (N. sg. m.)*
'(he/she) is awake', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from budh, bodhati – to be awake	**bodhati**	**būdrauti**	*to be awake (inf.)*
'(he/she) gives', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from dā, dadāti – to give	**dadāti**	**duoti**	*to give (inf.)*
right (not left) (N. sg. m.)	**dakṣiṇas**	**dešinys**	*right (not left) (N. sg. m.)*
piece, part (N. sg. n.)	**dalam**	**dalis**	*piece, part (N. sg. f.)*
house (N. sg. m.)	**damas**	**namas**	*house (N. sg. m.)*

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tooth (N. sg. m.)	**dantas**	**dantis**	*tooth (N. sg. m.)*
husband's brother (stem form, m.)	**devar**	**dieveris**	*husband's brother (N. sg. m.)*
god (N. sg. m.)	**devas**	**dievas**	*god (N. sg. m.)*
corn, grain (N. sg. f.)	**dhānā**	**duona**	*bread (N. sg. f.)*
fume (N. sg. m.)	**dhūmas**	**dūmas**	*fume (N. sg. m.)*
day (N. sg. m.)	**dinas**	**diena**	*day (N. sg. f.)*

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daughter (stem form, f.)	**duhitar**	**dukra**	*daughter (N. sg. f.)*
'(he/she) goes', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from i, eti – to go	**eti**	**eiti**	*to go (inf.)*
ox, cow (N. sg. m./f.)	**gaus**	**guotas**	*herd (N. sg. m., arch.)*
mountain (N. sg. m.)	**giris**	**giria**	*forest (N. sg. f.)*
'from/of ground, earth' – Abl./G. sg. f. from kṣam/ gma – earth, ground	**gmas**	**žemė**	*ground, earth (N. sg. f.)*
wife (stem form, f.)	**gnā**	**žmona**	*wife (N. sg. f.)*

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'(he/she) grasps', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from grah, gṛbhṇāti – to grasp	**gṛbhṇāti**	**griebti**	*to grasp (inf.)*
'(he/she) invokes', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from gī, gṛṇāti – to call, invoke	**gṛṇāti**	**girti**	*to praise (inf.)*
goose (N. sg. m.)	**haṃsas**	**žąsis**	*goose (N. sg. f.)*
frost, winter (N. sg. m.)	**himas**	**žiema**	*winter (N. sg. f.)*
liver (stem form, n.)	**yakṛt**	**jeknos**	*liver (N. pl. f., arch.)*
barley, any grain (N. sg. m.)	**yavas**	**javas**	*corn (N. sg. m.)*

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gṛbhṇāti griebti

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yoke (N. sg. n.)	**yugam**	**jungas**	*yoke (N. sg. m.)*
'(he/she) yokes, joins', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from yuj, yunakti/ yuṅkte – to yoke, join	**yuñkte**	**jungti**	*to yoke, join (inf.)*
alive, living (N. sg. m.)	**jīvas**	**gyvas**	*alive, living (N. sg. m.)*
when? (ind.)	**kadā**	**kada**	*when? (ind.)*
who? (N. sg. m.)	**kas**	**kas**	*who? (N. sg. m.)*
flesh, carrion (stem form, n.)	**kravis**	**kraujas**	*blood (N. sg. m.)*

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worm (N. sg. m.)	**kṛmis**	**kirmis**	*worm (N. sg. m., arch.)*
'(he/she) licks', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from lih, lihati – to lick	**lihati**	**laižyti**	*to lick (inf.)*
'(he/she) smears, is adhered to', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from lip, limpati – to smear, be adhered to	**limpati**	**limpa**	*'(he/she) is adhered to', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from lipti, limpa – to be adhered to*
free or open space, world (N. sg. m.)	**lokas**	**laukas**	*field (N. sg. m.)*
honey (N. sg. n.)	**madhu**	**medus**	*honey (N. sg. m.)*
meat (N. sg. n.)	**māṃsam**	**mėsa**	*meat (N. sg. f.)*

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'(he/she) thinks', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from man, manute – to think	**manute**	**manyti**	*to think (inf.)*
mother (stem form, f.)	**mātar**	**motė**	*mother (N. sg. f., arch.)*
cloud (N. sg. m.)	**meghas**	**migla**	*mist (N. sg. f.)*
mixed (N. sg. m.)	**miśras**	**mišrus**	*mixed (N. sg. m.)*
death (N. sg. f.)	**mṛtis**	**mirtis**	*death (N. sg. f.)*
'(he/she) forgets', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from mṛṣ, mṛṣyati – to forget	**mṛṣyati**	**(pa)miršti**	*to forget (inf.)*

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'(he/she) looses,releases', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from muc, muñcati – to loose, release	**muñcati**	**(s)mukti**	*to decline (inf.)*
like, as (ind.)	**na**	**nei**	*like, as (ind.)*
mist, clouds (N. sg. n.)	**nabhas**	**debesis**	*cloud (N. sg. m.)*
night (N. sg. f.)	**naktis**	**naktis**	*night (N. sg. f.)*
descendant, grandson (N. sg. m.)	**napāt**	**nepuotis**	*grandson (N. sg. m., arch.)*
nose (N. sg. f.)	**nāsā**	**nosis**	*nose (N. sg. f.)*

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new (N. sg. m.)	**navas**	**naujas**	*new (N. sg. m.)*
foot (stem form, m.)	**pad**	**padas**	*tread (N. sg. m.)*
a domestic animal (N. sg. m.)	**paśus**	**pekus**	*herd (N. sg. m.)*
chaff (N. sg. m.)	**palāvas**	**pelai**	*chaff (N. pl. m.)*
foam (N. sg. m.)	**phenas**	**spainė**	*a line of waves with foam (N. sg. f.)*
'(he/she) floats, swims', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from plu, plavate – to float, swim	**plavate**	**plaukti**	*to swim (inf.)*

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navas naujas

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(a species of) noxious insect (N. sg. m.)	**pluṣis**	**blusa**	*flea (N. sg. f.)*
the back (N. sg. n.)	**pṛṣṭham**	**pirštas**	*finger (N. sg. m.)*
stronghold, city (stem form, f.)	**pur**	**pilis**	*castle (N. sg. f.)*
full (N. sg. m.)	**pūrṇas**	**pilnas**	*full (N. sg. m.)*
moisture, humidity (N. sg. f.)	**rasā**	**rasa**	*dew (N. sg. f.)*
wheel, chariot (N. sg. m.)	**rathas**	**ratas**	*wheel (N. sg. m.)*

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'(he/she) weeps', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from rud, rudati – to weep	**rudati**	**raudoti**	*to weep (inf.)*
'(he/she) sits', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from sad, sīdati – to sit	**sīdati**	**sėdėti**	*to sit (inf.)*
created, elaborated, the Sanskrit (N. sg. n.)	**saṃskṛtam**	**sukurtas**	*created (N. sg. m.)*
old (N. sg. m.)	**sanas**	**senas**	*old (N. sg. m.)*
'(he/she) binds', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from sā/si, syati – to bind	**syati**	**sieti**	*to bind (inf.)*
sewn (N. sg. m.)	**syūtas**	**siūtas**	*sewn (N. sg. m.)*

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sūnus \ sūnus

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'he/she bursts forth, crackles', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from sphūrj, sphūrjati – to burst forth, crackle	**sphūrjati**	**spirti**	*to kick (inf.)*
son (N. sg. m.)	**sūnus**	**sūnus**	*son (N. sg. m.)*
'(he/she) streams', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from sru, sravati – to stream	**sravati**	**srūti**	*to stream (inf.)*
dream (N. sg. m.)	**svapnas**	**sapnas**	*dream (N. sg. m.)*
sister (stem form, f.)	**svasar**	**sesė**	*sister (N. sg. f.)*
potherb, vegetable (N. sg. n.)	**śākam**	**šėkas**	*green feed (N. sg. m., arch.)*

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branch (N. sg. f.)	**śākhā**	**šaka**	*branch (N. sg. f.)*
floating wood (N. sg. m.)	**śāpas**	**šapas**	*blade (N. sg. m.)*
beard (N. sg. n.)	**śmaśru**	**smakras**	*chin (N. sg. m.)*
hip (N. sg. f.)	**śroṇis**	**šlaunis**	*hip (N. sg. f.)*
father-in-law (N. sg. m.)	**śvaśuras**	**šešuras**	*father-in-law (N. sg. m.)*
glory (N. sg. n.)	**śravas**	**šlovė**	*glory (N. sg. f.)*

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dog (N. sg. m.)	**śvā**	**šuva**	*dog (N. sg. m.)*
then (ind.)	**tadā**	**tada**	*then (ind.)*
'(he/she) forms by cutting, chisels', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from takṣ, takṣati – to form by cutting, chisel	**takṣati**	**tašyti**	*to form by cutting, chisel (inf.)*
darkness (N. sg. n.)	**tamas**	**tamsa**	*darkness (N. sg. f.)*
(a kind of) aquatic animal (N. sg. m.)	**udras**	**ūdra**	*otter (N. sg. f.)*
wool (N. sg. f.)	**ūrṇā**	**vilna**	*wool (N. sg. f.)*

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dawn (stem form, f.)	**uṣas/uṣar**	**aušra**	*dawn (N. sg. f.)*
'(he/she) turns round, rolls', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from vṛt, vartate – to turn round, roll	**vartate**	**vartytis**	*to wallow (inf.)*
'(he/she) carries , transports', 3rd p. sg. Pres. from vah, vahati – to carry, transport	**vahati**	**vežti**	*to carry, transport (inf.)*
hero (N. sg. m.)	**vīras**	**vyras**	*man (N. sg. m.)*
lord of the people (N. sg. m.)	**viśpatis**	**viešpats**	*lord (N. sg. m.)*
wolf (N. sg. m.)	**vr̥kas**	**vilkas**	*wolf (N. sg. m.)*

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viśpatis / viešpats

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APPENDIX No.1

Comparative table of the basic Sanskrit and Lithuanian numerals

ekas *(m.)*	1	**vienas** *(m.)*
dvau *(m.)*, **dve** *(f., n.)*	2	**du** *(m.)*, **dvi** *(f.)*
trayas *(m.)*, **tisras** *(f.)*, **trīṇi** *(n.)*	3	**trys** *(m., f.)*
catur *(stem form)*	4	**keturi** *(m.)*
pañca *(stem form)*	5	**penki** *(m.)*
ṣaṣ *(stem form)*	6	**šeši** *(m.)*
sapta *(stem form)*	7	**septyni** *(m.)*
aṣṭa *(stem form)*	8	**aštuoni** *(m.)*
nava *(stem form)*	9	**devyni** *(m.)*
daśa *(stem form)*	10	**dešimt** *(ind.)*
śatam *(n.)*	100	**šimtas** *(m.)*

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APPENDIX No.2

Comparative table of noun declension in Sanskrit and Lithuanian: Sanskrit **deva** *('god', stem form)* – Lithuanian **dievas** *('god', N. sg.)*

	Sg.	
devas	*N.*	**dievas**
deva	*V.*	**dieve**
devam	*A.*	**dievą**
devena	*I.*	**dievu**
devāya	*D.*	**dievui**
devāt	*Abl.*	-
devasya	*G.*	**dievo**
deve	*L.*	**dieve**
	Du.	
devau	*N.V.A.*	**dievu** *(arch.)*
devābhyām	*I.D.Abl.*	-
devayos	*G.L.*	-
	Pl.	
devās	*N.V.*	**dievai**
devān	*A.*	**dievus**
devais	*I.*	**dievais**
devebhyas	*D.Abl.*	**dievams**
devānām	*G.*	**dievų**
deveṣu	*L.*	**dievuose**

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APPENDIX No.3

Comparative table of pronoun declension in Sanskrit and Lithuanian: Sanskrit **tvam** *(thou)* – Lithuanian **tu** *(thou)*

	Sg.	
tvam	*N.*	**tu**
tvām, tvā	*A.*	**tave**
tvayā	*I.*	**tavimi**
tubhyam, te	*D.*	**tau**
tvat	*Abl.*	-
tava, te	*G.*	**tavo**
tavyi	*L.*	**tavyje**
	Du.	
yuvām	*N.V.*	**judu**
yuvām, vām	*A.*	**judu**
yuvābhyām	*I.*	**judviem**
yuvābhyām, vām	*D.*	**judviem**
yuvābhyām	*Abl.*	-
yuvayos, vām	*G.*	**judviejų**
yuvayos	*L.*	**judviejuose**
	Pl.	
yūyam	*N.*	**jūs**
yuṣmān, vas	*A.*	**jus**
yuṣmābhis	*I.*	**jumis**
yuṣmabhyam, vas	*D.*	**jums**
yuṣmat	*Abl.*	-
yuṣmākam, vas	*G.*	**jūsų**
yuṣmāsu	*L.*	**jumyse**

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APPENDIX No.4

Comparative table of conjugation in Sanskrit and Lithuanian: The verb 'to be', present indicative.

	Sg.	
asmi	*1.*	**esmi** *(arch.)*
asi	*2.*	**esi**
asti	*3.*	**esti** *(arch.)*
	Du.	
svas	*1.*	**esava** *(arch.)*
sthas	*2.*	**esata** *(arch.)*
stas	*3.*	**esa** *(arch.)*
	Pl.	
smas	*1.*	**esame**
stha	*2.*	**esate**
santi	*3.*	**esa** *(arch.)*

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APPENDIX No.5

Comparative table of some Sanskrit and Lithuanian phrases

Sanskrit	English	Lithuanian
kas tvam asi ।	*Who art thou?*	**Kas tu esi?**
tat tvam asi ।	*That thou art (famous formula from Upanishads).*	**Tat(ai) tu esi.**
devo dantān adadād devo dhānāṃ dāsyati ॥	*The God gave teeth, the God will give bread.*	**Dievas dantis davė, dievas duoną duos.**

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APPENDIX No.6

Pronunciation

In Sanskrit words

c *is pronounced as [tʃ] in English words chair, cheap etc.*

j *is pronounced as [dʒ] in English words job, jet etc.*

y *is pronounced as [j] in English words yoke, yellow etc.*

ṛ *this sound is not used in English and is usually pronounced as [ri], cf. Sanskrit from Skr. saṃskṛta; ṛ usually corresponds to Lithuanian sounds il, ir, ur etc.*

ś *is pronounced as [ʃ] in English words shift, shield etc. (cf. Lithuanian word šiaudas)*

ṣ *is pronounced as [ʃ] in English words short, sharp etc. (cf. Lithuanian word šaukti)*

In Lithuanian words

ą *is now pronounced as [a:] in English words dark, mark etc. Earlier (even in the beginning of the 20th century) this sound was pronouced as a nasalized sound a – this pronunciation perfectly corresponds to Sanskrit nasal or nasalized sounds, cf. A. sg. Skr. devam – Lith. dievą*

y *is pronounced as [i:] in English words field, green etc.*

j *is pronounced as [j] in English words yoke, yellow etc.*

š *is pronounced as [ʃ] in English words short, shift etc.*

ž *is pronounced as [ʒ] in some English loanwords, cf. Moulin Rouge, Burges etc. The Sanskrit h usually corresponds to this Lithuanian sound, cf. Skr. hima – Lith. žiema*

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SANSKRITO–LIETUVIŲ VĖRINYS
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